

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., MAY 29, 1897

MEMORIAL DAY.

The anniversary of Memorial Day is one more at hand, when the graves of the nation's dead are garlanded with flowers. A full generation has passed since the day was first observed, but the sense of national gratitude is just as deep to-day as when the sacrifices these heroes made were fresh in the minds of the people. The nation's tribute to her buried heroes, whether in the ranks or at the head of the troops they stood and fell, is bestowed with impartial gratitude and common soldier and titled officer, who fell under the flag they fought for, are as one to-day. They died to save the Union that must have perished but for their deeds of valor and courage, and in every graveyard in the land the rites of Peace and Unity are celebrated in their honor. The day means more than it did a generation ago, and the brave men of both sides, North and South, are honored with the tribute of flowers.

It is America's day of remembrance of marshalled hosts on the field of battle; of deadly combat; of weary marches; of battles lost and battles won; of long lines of killed and wounded; of long wasted forms in hospitals and prisons and all the dreadful carnage of war. Desolated workshops, fields and college halls, desolate homes and bereft firesides, the price the nation paid for Peace and Union. All honor to the brave men who faced the foe and gave their lives for their country. No tribute is too great to pay them. Let the grave of every soldier boy who sleeps be covered with flowers, strewn by love's gentle hand. Give him the rose, the bright red rose for fame; the lily, the pure white lily for love; the pansy, the rich purple pansy for remembrance; and wherever a green mound is garlanded with flowers let the story be told of the valor and bravery of the American soldier. This nation is about to celebrate the Peace and Union his valor won, while Europe is making ready for war, a striking contrast between the two continents, that should make us rejoice because we are at peace with ourselves and fear no foreign foe.

It is a pathetic scene, the little band of old soldiers leading the procession to the graveyard to scatter flowers over the graves of their dead comrades. The band of old soldiers grows smaller each year, and ere long they all will have gone to answer the great roll call beyond, but their names will never perish and their memory never fade.

The House passed the workhouse bill for New Castle County on Monday but it was killed by the Senate on Thursday. Senators Eyle and McIntire leading the opposition, aided by the Kent and Sussex members. So that for a while longer we will have to continue in the old way of keeping prisoners in idleness at a great and unnecessary expense; looking men up for crime and vagrancy and making them greater criminals and vagrants. The law makers who oppose the workhouse are conscientious, some of them, for their interest in favor of the race-track bill now before the Legislature; the one is in the interests of humanity and reform, the other provides a hell trap for the demoralization and ruin of the community cursed with its presence. The race track bill should be killed so dead it can never revive.

Mrs. Acklan has obtained her divorce. The House of Representatives on Monday voted to release her from the bonds of matrimony, nine members voting in her favor, and six, contrariwise, only fifteen members being present.

DELAWARE'S NEW CONSTITUTION
The Constitutional Convention has practically completed its work, and the new Constitution that has been the desire of the hearts of many Delawareans for years has been presented to the people in pamphlet and through the daily press, and is being read and discussed, criticized and approved, and generally commended as a great improvement over the old one formulated in 1831, and is as modern and up-to-date an instrument as the people of Delaware could possibly expect. Among the new provisions that relating to Elections is conspicuous. Local Option Revenue and Taxation, Education, Agriculture and Health are all distinctly new provisions and a measure to prevent the legislating out of office men elected by the people is a notable provision.

The only new offices created are: First, a fourth Associate Judge; second, a Lieutenant Governor; and, third, three Commissioners of Agriculture. The only salary touched upon is that of the Judge, which shall not be less than \$900 a year. This is an increase of 20 per cent. The per diem pay of members of the General Assembly is made \$5, an increase of \$2; but the Legislative session is limited to sixty working days. Hence, no Senator or Representative can draw more than \$300 for each of the biennial sessions. It was the original purpose to abolish the fee system, now so common in Delaware, and a report was made to that effect; but it was concluded, in view of the difficulties in the way of slating it, to leave all that to the Legislature.

Dealing with the Legislature, the convention abolished the county representation of three Senators and seven Representatives and established district (hundred) representation of five Senators and ten Representatives, giving to Wilmington two Senators and five Representatives. This will constitute a Senate of seventeen Senators

as against nine now, and a House of thirty-five to twenty-one members. The joint Assembly will have fifty-two votes and a majority for the election of a United States Senator will be twenty-seven, and not sixteen, as at present. Lieutenant Governor, elected by the people, is to preside over the Senate, but he has no vote except in case of a tie. The Senate is to elect a president pro tem, and the House a Speaker. In the event that either of the latter should be elevated to the Governor's office, as he may be by succession, his seat becomes vacant and an election must be held for his successor. The uncertain part which "acting" Governor Watson played in the Senatorial election of 1895 cannot be repeated. Hitherto whichever party carried a county secured the entire Legislative delegation of it. Hereafter each township elects its own Representatives, and the next General Assembly will be practically a stand-off. The Democrats may secure a majority of one in each county—that is, three in the whole State. Minority representation is assured.

The innovations affecting the legislature, none of which are to be found in the old instrument, are in brief as follows: The General Assembly must sit at Dover; no bill or resolution shall be passed, excepting for adjournment, without the yeas and nays, which is to be recorded in each case; the ordinary session, biennially and beginning on the first Tuesday of the January succeeding the election, shall continue only sixty days, and special sessions half as long, with compensation fixed at \$5 per day, and \$7 per day for the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker; no bills shall be "loaded" with an appropriation item; lotteries, pool-selling and all forms of gambling are forbidden; no divorce shall be granted; no special laws as to roads, fences, ditches and school district boundaries shall be passed; members must disclose their interest in bills, if they have any, before voting; if bills are severely punished; every statute is a public act unless otherwise designated in the bill; the State Treasurer must settle annually with a Legislative Committee, and not biennially, as at present.

The Governor may remove any officer excepting the Lieutenant Governor, upon the address of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly; the Governor shall have the power of veto, which can only be overcome by the three-fifths vote of both houses; he may veto an item or items, of an appropriation bill, without affecting the rest of the act; the Lieutenant Governor must have the same qualifications for the office, as the Governor; the succession to the Governor is to the Lieutenant Governor, to the Secretary of State, to the Attorney General, to the President, pro tem., of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House; county officers, excepting the Sheriff and Coroner, shall have a term of four years, instead of five, and shall be elected and not appointed; the Sheriff and Coroner shall be elected for two years, as is now the practice; the terms of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Attorney General and Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected, shall be four years; and that of the State Treasurer, and the Auditor of Accounts, two years; the Governor shall no longer grant pardons and commute sentences, except upon the recommendation of a majority of the Board of Pardons, composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Chancellor, the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer and the Auditor of Accounts.

The reforms of the judiciary consist in five law judges instead of four; they are appointed for twelve years and not for life, and must be confirmed by a three-fifths vote of the Senate; three out of the five law judges shall belong to one political party; courts must be held by three judges, if possible, but two are a quorum, except in the Oyer and Terminer and the "Supreme Court" which title takes the place of the clumsy one of "Court of Errors and Appeal"; in no case shall a judge who sat in the court below sit on appeal in the Supreme Court, as is the case at present; two sessions of each court may be held at the same time, excepting of the Oyer and Terminer and the Supreme Court; an associate judge is added to the Chancellor in the Oyer and Terminer, from which an appeal lies to the Superior Court of the county; Justices of the Peace are appointed for four years and must be confirmed by three-fifths vote of the Senate. An appeal lies from the Court of Oyer and Terminer, dealing with human life, to the Supreme Court which is not the case now. For a man convicted to be hanged there is no appeal in Delaware to-day, except to the clemency of the Executive.

The provisions governing elections are absolutely new and sprung out of the notorious conditions into which popular suffrage has fallen through a half century of bribery capped with a quarter century of prejudice and race hatred. The convention was practically a unit in voting this reform, but it is largely the handwork of delegates, now Judge Bradford, of the United States Court of this district. The foremost provision is the trial of bribery without the intervention of Grand or Petit Jurors, and this gave rise to the most notable debate of the entire session. The Hon. William C. Spruance in opposing the unique proposition made a most eloquent defense of the time honored jury system and it was many days before he surrendered to the determination of the majority, led by Mr. Bradford, to subscribe to anything, however revolutionary, so that it promised relief from the curse of the Commonwealth. There is an appeal from this trial to the Supreme Court. The man convicted of bribery is subject to imprisonment ranging from six months to five years and to a fine from \$100 to \$500, and he shall be disfranchised for ten years.

The Second great reform in elections is the abolition of a poll tax as a prerequisite of voting and the consequent demolition of the dreadful machinery

of the Delaware tax office, which was inaugurated in 1873 for the maintenance of the Bayard dynasty. In its place, however, has been put the requirement of a dollar registration fee which perpetuates the idea that a vote is something that must be paid for. This fee may be paid upon the days of registration, of which there must be five and no man who is registered can be denied his vote on the day of election. There is at last to be an appeal from the arbitrary harassment of the partisan registrars to any judge of the Supreme Court and even to the Chancellor.

This is a prodigious gain for a full and fair vote in Delaware. After the year 1900 the young voter must be able to read the Constitution and to write his name. Stealing elections by partisan returning boards made up of the inspectors of a county who are presided over by the Sheriff and dominated by a mob will be impossible, since the returns shall be made to the Prothonotary of the county and two judges shall sit in each county on Thursday after the election and by the help of the officers of the court "They shall ascertain the result." They may send for election officers and open ballot-boxes for the correction of obvious mistakes or palpable frauds. There is further provision for contesting elections before the courts.

The question of licensing the sale of intoxicants is left to the General Assembly, and it is no longer unconstitutional, as the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard so many times contended to submit that question to the determination of the electors. The "oath of office" has an article to itself and is new in that respect alone.

HEAR THE DRUMS MARCH BY.

Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by!
Hear the drum beat—hurry and be spry!
Wheel me to the window, girl; ring it open high!
Cuddled of the body now, and blinded of the eye,
Sarah, let me listen while the drums march by.
Hear 'em; how they roll I can feel 'em in my soul.
Hear the beat—beat—of the boots on the street;
Hear the sweet fire of the air like a knife;
Hear the tones grand of the words of command.
Hear the wails high about back their reply!
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums dance by!
Blind as a bat, I can see 'em, for all that—
Old Colonel's, steady and grand;
Riding slow and solemn at the head of the column;
There's a Major L., sober now and well;
Old Lieutenant Stout, still bearing of the flag;
There's the old Strong, that I tended with so long;
There's the major crowd, hearty and proud;
They boys, may I just glance up and say:
Here's an old comrade, crippled now, an' gay!
This is too much, girl, throw me my crutch!
I can see—I can walk—I can march—I could go!
No, I won't sit still an' see the boys march by!
Oh! I fall and I flinch; I can't go an' inch!
No use to fluster, I use to hunt;
Where's my strength I hunt down at the front;
There's where I left it. No need to sigh;
All the milk's spilt; there's no use to sigh;
All the milk's spilt; there's no use to cry.
Plague of these tears, and the moons in my ears!
Part of a war is to suffer and to die;
I must sit still, and let the drums march by.
Part of a war is to suffer and to die—
Suffer and to die—suffer and to die—
Of all the crowd I just yelled at so loud,
There's hardly a one but is killed, dead, and gone!
All the old regiment, excepting only I,
March out of sight in the country of the night.
That was a specter band marched past so grand.
All the old boys are a-tenting in the sky.
Sarah, Sarah, Sarah, hear the drums march by!
—Will Carleton.

Memorial Day "Press."
Be sure to get the Decoration Day issue of "The Press." If you do not you will regret it. In keeping with the importance of the day, "The Press" will issue on Sunday, May 30, an edition which will be in all possible respects worthy of the occasion. It commemorates. But beyond all else, this day's issue is to be distinguished by a souvenir which will be not only of great interest to all who may secure it, by ordering their copies of the paper in advance, but will prove to be as well a souvenir of permanent interest and value.

It will do more than furnish pleasure for a day, it will be a thing of beauty to be preserved for all time. In order to make certain of securing this Memorial Day gift, it is wise to order your copy of the paper from your newsdealer in time.

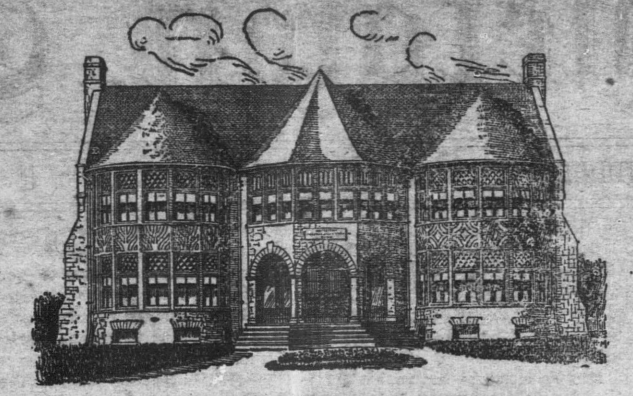
Annual Meeting of the German Baptists.
The B. & O. R. R. will sell tickets from all stations on its lines east of the Ohio River, not including Pittsburgh, Parkersburg and Wheeling, for all trains May 28 to June 8, inclusive, valid for return until June 30, at reduced rates, and correspondingly low rates from other stations.

Beautiful Book.
The B. & O. R. R. has just issued a very handsome little pamphlet, describing Deer Park, illustrated with a number of very fine engravings. Copies can be had by sending two cent stamp to D. C. Jones, Manager, B. & O. R. R. building, Baltimore, Md.

Unclaimed Letters.
List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised: J. B. Malhot, James H. Laws, Leavon Brown, Harry Gray R. Bradley.

Do You Want to Make Money?
If so it would be advisable for you to write to Palmer & Co., 38 Wall Street, New York, for their circular in reference to their system of speculation in stocks, grain, provisions and cotton which is within the reach of all. By following this method you can increase your income. They would be a good representative in every town.

Our Motto: Better Schools, Better Teachers, Better Salaries.



ALEXI I. DU PONT SCHOOL BUILDING.

Teachers' Round Table

Conducted by Prof. A. R. Spaid, Highlands, Delaware.

All teachers and friends of Education in New Castle County and the teachers of Kent and Sussex are invited to take seats.

[All persons who take an interest in this column should send their names and address for enrollment.]

Miss McLaughlin gives a short but interesting article on the advantages of kindergarten training for children before entering the primary grades. Those who have had the pleasure of receiving into the primary children trained in the kindergarten will appreciate what Miss McLaughlin says. These children who are so fortunate as to receive their first training in a kindergarten, have all small advantages over other children.

THE ADVANTAGES OF KINDERGARTEN TRAINING TO THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
The advantage of kindergarten training to children who are to enter the primary department can scarcely be estimated. The benefit derived is very real.

We cannot say the child has learned so much language or has gone so far in numbers, or has so much of this or that; but he has made a step in his educational progress. He is in some degree able to see what he looks at; having ears he has learned to hear.

He has acquired some power of attention. Having learned obedience to a certain extent, he is on the difficult road to self-control. He can use his hands. His imagination is at work and his memory is active.

When the kindergarten children enter the first grade we see at once that their development puts them in a class by themselves. There are always a few who enter school at an age too old to enter the kindergarten, and those whose parents do not wish them to go to the kindergarten. Thus at the first there are two unequal classes in the first grade.

Those who have missed the kindergarten training are at a disadvantage, losing time at the very start; rarely entering the second grade at the end of the first year.

The kindergarten children learn to read quickly and easily, for the study of letters and their combination is a study of form. They are not ignorant of the letters and know numbers in the concrete and soon learn to represent them by figures. They see resemblances and differences that others can not see. Their language work is greatly improved by frequent expressions of thought, encouraged by talks, stories, songs, and comparisons in the kindergarten. They use their hands much better and can hold their pencils with ease. They can illustrate their work by drawing pictures from objects or from memory.

But above all they have developed their imagination. Pictures are full of life, flowers, and trees. They are not unacquainted with the stories of history, geography, they journey with Columbus across the unknown ocean, go into the wilderness with the early explorers, and endure hardships with the early settlers. It is all real to them. Describe anything to them, and in their imaginations they live for the time being in the place and amid the circumstances. They are so well informed that they make greater demands for preparation necessary on the part of their teacher.

When the imagination has this healthy development, the power of the memory is not wanting, and reason itself is not neglected. Occasionally children who come to the kindergarten seemingly with out any natural affection, often screaming and kicking apparently from fear and ill temper, have come to the primary room changed completely, gentle, affectionate children, after a year's training in the kindergarten, interested in every thing about them, anxious to learn, having learned to love their teacher and the little ones they worked and played with day after day.

ALLINE B. McLAUGHLIN.

country; however, to encourage poor servants to go, and be laborious, I have abated the 12 to 14 per acre, when they are out of their time. Now if any about this will engage and buy, there may be ten, yes, twenty, to one share, which will be but 25 a piece, for which they each will have 250 acres. For those that cannot pay their passage let me know their names, and number, and age; they must pay double rent to those that help them over but this I know, that this rent is never to be raised, and they are to enjoy it forever.

In order to prevent masters from taking advantage of their servants, it was stated in the Charter of Laws, "that there shall be a register for all servants, where their names, times, wages and debts, shall be registered; also, that servants be not kept longer than their time, such as are careful be both justly and kindly used in their service, put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to custom."

Kalm, the Swedish traveler, who visited Philadelphia in 1745, says that there were two classes of servants in Pennsylvania. Those of the first class were free to leave by the year, received wages, but clothed themselves. "A man servant who has some abilities," he says, "gets between sixteen and twenty pounds in Pennsylvania currency, but those in the country do not get so much. A servant would get eight or ten pounds a year." They were allowed to leave their service at the expiration of the year, but if they left before the year was up, they were in danger of losing their wages.

Those of the second class are servants described as "second class." They consist of such persons as annually come from Germany, England and other countries, in order to settle here. These new comers are very numerous every year; there are old and young ones, and of both sexes; some of them have fled from oppression in their own country, and others have been driven from their country by persecution on account of religion; but most of them are poor, and have not money enough to pay their passage, which is between six and eight pounds sterling for each person; therefore they agree with the captain that they will surrender themselves to be sold for a few years, on their arrival. In that case the person who buys them, pays the freight for them, but frequently very old people come over who cannot pay their passage; they therefore sell their children, so that they serve both for themselves and for their parents; there are likewise some who pay part of their passage, and they are sold for a short time.

Some had to serve longer than others, but each one received a suit of new clothes at the expiration of his time. Very young children were not sold. They were placed in some family where they remained until they reached their majority. The treatment of these servants was not infrequently very harsh from the moment they entered the ship bound for the Colony until they had served out their time. Often after having been on the stormy sea in a crowded ship for weeks, they were not permitted to land when their term of service expired. Some of these unfortunate persons were on board the ship on which Kalm arrived. He and the captain went ashore, but before the captain left the vessel, he strictly charged the second mate, to let no one of the German fugitives out of the ship, unless he paid for his passage, or somebody else paid for him, or bought him.

Notwithstanding these hardships and the drudgery of servitude, some who were able to pay their passage money preferred to sell themselves, as will be seen from the following:

"Many of the Germans who come hither bring money enough with them to pay their passage, but rather suffer themselves to be sold, with a view that during servitude they may get some knowledge of the language and quality of the country, and the like, that they may the better be able to consider what they shall do when they have taken their liberty." Others had a different plan. They made a bargain with the captain before they embarked, and after landing they sold their children to the highest bidder, paid the captain off and perhaps had a few dollars left. Kalm says, "The English and Irish commonly sell themselves for four years, but the Germans frequently agree with the captain before they set out, to pay him a certain sum of money, for a certain number of persons; as soon as they arrive in America, they go to consider what they shall do when they have taken their liberty. They then agree according to the circumstances, or a servant of their children to serve a certain number of years, at last they make their bargain with the highest bidder." It would appear, however, from the following advertisement taken from the *American Weekly Mercury*, Nov. 25-30, 1777, that some of the captains had difficulty in collecting their money according to agreement.

"To all the Palatines brought over by Capt. William Lea, in the Ship William and Sarah, who have not paid their Passage Money, or given security for it: That if they do not pay the same to Thomas Sober, Merchant, in Philadelphia, they will be Prosecuted for the same at Law."

"This is to give Notice, to all such Palatines as came over Passengers in the Ship Matly, John Rodson Master, that if they do not forthwith pay the Payment of their Respective Passage Money according to Agreement, they will be Prosecuted for the same at Law."

JOHN RODSON.

Kelley's For \$400 \$5.00
30 DAYS SPECIAL. For 30 days only, we offer you the following bargain lot of strictly pure and standard goods: 5 quart bottles pure California wine (sherry port, catwabe, blackberry and Rhine), one quart bottle pure rye whiskey, (five years old) and one bottle extra quality champagne and the whole lot, 7 bottles, goes for \$2.50. No other house can give you so much value for your money, as the one and only reliable, Family Liquor Store of James A. Kelley, S. W. Cor. Fifth and Shipley Sts., Wilmington, Del.

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 24, 1897.
Women's HALF of the shoe buyers buy on faith in the seller. The rest simply take chances. Shoe-wearers cannot tell the values they are getting—and half the shoe sellers, too, eight-tenths of them, couldn't help them intelligently.

To know shoes the study must start at the tannery. That is the secret of the success of the Wanamaker shoe store. The chief knows leathers, and he buys great quantities to be made into shoes as needed.

It is easier to get long-wearing low-price shoes than to get really good fine shoes. But you are apt to pay too much for either sort. We've analyzed so-called and so-called \$3 shoes to find them no better in any respect than our regular lines at \$2.

The proof of the shoe is in the wear—its comfort to the foot, its enduring good looks. And the shoes we sell—and know about—meet the conditions. Hence, the business gets larger each year.

Women's Oxfords at \$2.
In looks and in wear they are as good as any \$3 shoes we've looked at. They are made from chrome-tanned kidskin. "Chrome-tanned" has no reference to color—these shoes are in chocolate and black. It is the process that gives good wearing kidskin that does not fuff up and look purple.

Eight styles of them in black. Five styles in colors. The black have—

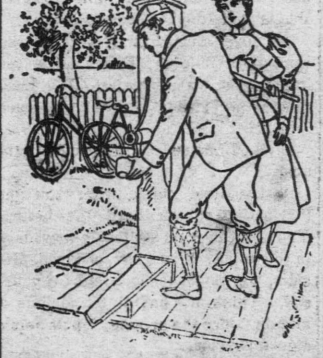
bull-dog common sense medium round narrow round and pointed toes. The colors—medium round narrow round and pointed toes. Shapely, good-wearing shoes for walking or wear with stockinet leggings on the wheel. TWO DOLLARS.

Silks for Graduates.
BROCADED Taffeta, pure white—exact copies of the Italian silk we had to charge \$1.35 for. This fabric is intrinsically worth a dollar. We price it

75c a yard.
The silk is full 21 in. wide. Six designs. Other pretty silks for graduates' gowns are—

Plain white Habutai that launders like linen—22 in., 27 in., 30c. And 36 in., 42c, 55c, 75c, \$1.15 and \$1.65. White Brocade India Silks, 24 in., 55c, 65c and 75c.

Bicycles. CONTINENTAL TAN-DEMS. Regular. Have you seen them? New, rugged \$150 wheels. The price is \$90. Ample choosing



as to color and height of frame. Diamond or combination. CONTINENTAL BICYCLES, staunch and handsome. No wonder they have taken the town by storm, \$50—simply because we save the maker's reputation as builder of a famed, high-price wheel by putting on our own name-plate—and our name-plate is the broadest guarantee that could be wirt.

CONTINENT BICYCLES, high-grade and easy running—entirely satisfactory wheels. We've sold more than two thousand of them since late last season, when they first came, \$37.50. Plenty of both makes for men and women.

John Wanamaker,

Have You Read The Philadelphia Times This Morning?

THE TIMES is the most extensively circulated and widely read newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its discussion of public men and public measures is in the interest of public integrity, honest government and prosperous industry, and it knows no party or personal allegiance in treating public issues. In the broadest and best sense a family and general newspaper.

THE TIMES aims to have the largest circulation by deserving it, and claims that it is unsurpassed in all the essentials of a great metropolitan newspaper. Specimen copies of any edition will be sent free to any one sending their address.

TERMS—DAILY, \$2.00 per annum; \$1.00 for four months; 50 cents per month; delivered by carrier for 8 cents per week. SUNDAY EDITION, 28 large, handsome pages—24 columns, elegantly illustrated, beautiful colored supplements, \$2.00 per annum; 50 cents per copy. Daily and Sunday, \$2.00 per annum; 50 cents per month.
Address all letters to
THE TIMES, PHILADELPHIA

Read The Transcript

Notice!

Arbuckle's Coffee for 13 1-2 Cents

per lb. for the next 10 days at

DeVALINGER'S.

Three lbs. best Dried Peaches for 20c., formerly 12c. per lb. Fresh Vegetables and Strawberries every day. Choice Bananas at 15c. per doz.

White Fish,	\$2.75 per barrel.
8 Bars best Fairbanks Soap,	25c.
Rock Salt,	75c. per 100 lbs.
A No. 1 Mackerel,	10c.
A No. 2 Mackerel,	9c.
Bloaters,	2 for 5c.
Cod Fish,	5c.
A No. 1 Rio Coffee,	12c.
Chocolate,	30c.

Best of Meats, Salt and Fresh—Poultry, at lowest prices.

CASH.

Postal Card Orders Delivered Free of Charge.

C. DeVALINGER, Town Hall, MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

A CLOSING OUT SALE! Men's and Boys' Clothing! UNRIVALLED OFFERING.

Read every word of this advertisement and then ask yourself the question: "Where and when have goods been offered so MARVELOUSLY CHEAP?"

We say emphatically "Nowhere!" The scores of buyers who have invaded our Clothing Department attest the fact that at no time and at no place have

FINE CLOTHING been so unspairingly CUT AND UNDERSOLD. Here are most Striking Bargains:

Boys' 2-piece suits, all-wool, 4 to 14 years, suits we have sold regularly at \$1, this sale price 49 cents.
Boys' 2-piece suits, all-wool, 4 to 14 years, suits we have sold regularly at \$2.25, this sale price \$1.13.
Boys' 2-piece suits, all-wool, 4 to 14 years, suits we have sold regularly at \$4.50, this sale price \$2.59.
Young Men's Suits, all-wool, 16 to 19 years old, suits we have been selling regularly at \$4.00, this sale price \$1.98.
Young Men's suits, 16 to 19 years old, all wool suits we have been selling regularly at \$2.50 and \$3.00, this sale price \$1.59.
Men's suits, all-wool, making, trimming and tailoring perfect, this sale price:
\$15.00 suits now \$8.94. \$7.00 suits now \$3.92.
\$12.50 suits now \$7.92. \$6.00 suits now \$2.66.
\$ 8.00 suits now \$4.13. \$5.00 suits now \$1.49.

Dry Goods Department. WOMEN'S SKIRTS.

These Dress Skirts have a style and finish about them that can rarely be had in made to order garments, they hang gracefully and set perfectly.

White Duck Skirts, \$1.00.
Grass Cloth Skirts, 1.25.
Black Mohair Skirts, 1.39.
Black Mohair Skirts, 3.00.
New Plaid Skirts, 2.50.
Brocade Silk Skirts, 5.00.

We have not forgotten how to make prices on MUSLINS. Hill Muslin, 36 inches wide, 6 cents the yard instead of 10c. Fruit of the Loom Muslin, 36 inches wide, 6 1/2 cents the yard instead of 10c. Lonsdale Cambric Muslin, 9 cents the yard instead of 12 1/2c.

Blue and Red Figured Lawns, new spring styles, 3 1/2 cents the yard instead of 6c. Apron Gingham 33 cents the yard. Three Thousand Yards Best Prints, 5 cents the yard instead of 8c.

Three Thousand Yards Light Shirting Prints, 3 1/2 cents the yard instead of 5c.

Shoe Department—Two Specials.

Ladies' Beautiful Kid \$2.50 Skin Shoes, in button and lace, also cloth top of close fibre, hand welt and turned soles, in black and new browns, pure white oak soles, and regularly sold at \$2.50 by other dealers.

\$2.00 Ladies' Beautiful Kid Skin Oxford Ties, new browns and blacks, B. to E. Material we think better than ever, and sold regularly by other dealers at 2.50.

G. B. Messick, Cochran Block.

We let nobody sell Good Clothes for less. Poor Clothes—we don't deal in at any price.

Our advantages for buying cloth are very great, and we mind the Clothing business strictly. That makes it easier to sell at very low prices.

Best Suits can be bought for \$10, \$12, \$15—Fancy or Black

Our \$5 and \$6.75 Suits you know or your neighbors know. The country is full of them.

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Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia

On moderate purchases of our Clothing we pay Railroad Fare

